



## Sweden Cuts Spending and Sees Growth

### No Tax Increases Proposed in Budget

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 11 (UPI).—King Gustaf Adolf VI opened the Riksdag (parliament) today with a government pledge that there will be no new taxes but tough restrictions on expenditure in this year's budget.

The 89-year-old monarch, reading his speech from the throne, said his eight million subjects could expect a recovery in the economy this year after the recession in 1971.

"The budget estimates laid before you are characterized by a general restraint and unchanged taxes," the king told the 350 members of the Riksdag at the ceremony in the Royal Palace.

The king was reading a speech written by Premier Olof Palme and his Social Democratic government.

Finance Minister Gunnar Sträng proposed a draft budget totaling 59.1 billion kronor (\$12 billion), only 2.8 billion kronor (\$540 million) more than in 1971-1972. He estimated the budget deficit at 3.3 billion kronor (\$870 million).

In his statement, Mr. Sträng predicted an international business upswing in the second half of this year and a return to normal economic growth in Sweden.

Mr. Sträng said the gross national product, which grew only 0.3 percent in 1971, would increase 3.5 percent this year. He also forecast rising private consumption and higher investments in industry.

He said the government had no intention to tighten its economic policy but it had decided to do so by restraining expenditure rather than by raising taxes.

One of the few areas spared by the cutback was foreign aid, which will get a 25 percent increase to 1.25 billion kronor (\$265 million).

Foreign Minister Kristian Wickman said Chile and Cuba were among the developing nations which would get more economic aid from Sweden in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Wickman also said the government had decided to appoint four ambassadors to Cuba and North Vietnam.

## Nubar Gulbenkian, Flamboyant Oil Magnate

(Continued from Page 1)  
the luxuries he preferred, and he was never niggardly in spending it.

He liked to wear a fresh orchid in his lapel every day. He had the flowers shipped to him all over the world, even when he happened to be in one of the arid desert countries of the Midwest whence came his oil fortune.

Mr. Gulbenkian thought nothing of importing a troupe of belly dancers from Turkey, at a cost of about \$50,000, to furnish a half-hour's entertainment at one of his London parties.

The mere exuberance of living was Mr. Gulbenkian's only real recreation, but when pressed to name his hobby, he replied that it was "panataraxia," a word he said he coined from the Greek, meaning "keeping people on their toes."

**Domineering Father**

Mr. Gulbenkian was himself constantly on his toes, possibly because he had a monumentally domineering father, Calouste Gulbenkian, the Armenian multimillionaire oil magnate.

Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian was born June 2, 1896, in the small village of Kadif Kord, Turkey, on the Asian shores of the Bosphorus. A few weeks after his birth, the family had to flee the Turks' massacre of Armenians. The infant Nubar was transported out of Turkey in a Gladstone bag.

His father, already a very rich man, acquired homes for his wife and son, and later a daughter, Rita, in London, Paris and on the Riviera. In 1902, the elder Gulbenkian emerged as a major stockholder in the merger of Royal Dutch and Shell oil interests, with which he broke in 1926.

Later, he found his pot of black gold in the Iraq Petroleum Company, with a 5 percent interest.

"Mr. Five Percent," as Culombe became known, built up one of the most expensive private art collections in the world.

Young Nubar was educated at Harrow, Bonn University and Trinity College, Cambridge. His father, preparing him for business, saw to it that the youth became fluent in French and German. "He was indecently thorough in such matters," his son was to recall.

Even in his youth, Mr. Gulbenkian had a flair for making money and finding pleasure in life's delights. At Cambridge, a friend, George Anstey, said of him:



SLIPPED AWAY—22-year-old East German figure skating champion Guenter Zoeller (left) being interviewed by newsmen in Kiel yesterday where he asked West German authorities for political asylum, after his arrival from Sweden where he defected in Goteborg.

### Defecting East German Skater Would Like to Be a Trainer

KIEL, West Germany, Jan. 11 (UPI).—East German figure skating champion Guenter Zoeller defected to the West today carrying a razor, a toothbrush, a pair of pajamas and a change of shirts.

"I would like to get a job training young figure skaters in West Germany," the 22-year-old champion said when he stepped off the overnight ferry from Goteborg, Sweden. "But if that does not work out, I'll work at my trade as a truck mechanician."

Zoeller defected from the East German team yesterday, on the eve of the European championships, in which he was considered a contender. He took a taxi to the West German Consulate, where he requested asylum for political reasons and later boarded the ferry for this north German port.

Zoeller, from the East German city of Chemnitz, said he was sure nobody on the East German team suspected his plans. "I told nobody about it," he said. "The risk would have been too great."

"I requested political asylum because I want to feel free and unattached and want to travel abroad when I feel like it," said Zoeller.

Zoeller is the third East German skater to flee to West Germany in the past eight years. In 1963, Edo Bockenauer defected during Olympic qualifications in West Berlin, and in 1968, Ralph Borghardt defected during the world championships in Davos, Switzerland.

## Sen. Kennedy Renews Plea On Ulster

### Says British Troops Compound Violence

CORK, Ireland, Jan. 11 (UPI).—U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said again today British troops in Northern Ireland compound the violence there and do not contribute to peace.

Sen. Kennedy D., Mass., created a storm of controversy in Britain late last year when he seconded a motion in Congress to condemn the violence in Northern Ireland and call for the withdrawal of British soldiers. He was roundly condemned by members of Parliament, the British public and the press for interfering in British affairs.

In a letter released today to the Cork city government, Sen. Kennedy said: "I believe the continuing presence of British troops in Ulster is compounding the violence instead of contributing to peace and that the turmoil will not end until law enforcement is again returned to local control with procedures that are fair to both the majority and the minority in that divided land."

The Cork Council had written Sen. Kennedy to congratulate him for speaking out on the Ulster situation, a council spokesman said. His reply was read to a meeting of the council yesterday and published today.

Sen. Kennedy said in his letter:

"If I were neither Irish nor Catholic I would feel compelled to speak out against the violence and brutality in Northern Ireland, just as I have spoken out again and again in recent years on the violence and brutality in areas like Vietnam, Biafra, the Middle East and East Bengal."

To those who disagree with my decision to make a statement about Northern Ireland in the U.S. Senate, I can only state that my remarks were made on my belief that every effort should be made to end the violence and restore peace to a troubled people."

Sen. Kennedy said the violence and bloodshed in Northern Ireland are becoming increasing causes of concern to Americans of all religious and political persuasions.



CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK—Harold McGraw Jr., president of McGraw-Hill publishing company, holding two photostatic copies of controversial checks in his New York office Monday. He claims checks bear signature of billionaire Howard Hughes after he allegedly endorsed and accepted them as part payment for his autobiography.

## Voice in Interview by Phone Not Hughes's, Writer Insists

(Continued from Page 1)

appearance the last time he saw him, what his physical condition was or what he had said during 100 sessions in which he allegedly told Mr. Irving the story of his life.

The reluctance to discuss those details, Mr. Irving said, stemmed from "my contractual obligations to Howard Hughes not to reveal certain matters."

"My obligation, of course, is to Howard Hughes and not to the voice on the telephone," he added.

The telephone interview was conducted by seven reporters in a hotel in Hollywood, Calif. During the interview, the man identified as the 68-year-old industrialist and financier denied the authenticity of the forthcoming purported autobiography and discussed several aspects of his life.

Mr. Hughes, a recluse for more than a decade, has resided in the Bahamas since Thanksgiving, 1970, when he slipped off Las Vegas. He left behind a morass of business affairs.

The newsmen, most of whom had known Mr. Hughes before he dropped from public view, agreed that the voice, speech mannerisms and knowledge of Mr. Hughes' affairs left no doubt in their minds that the speaker was the industrialist.

Lawrence Kersta, president of the Voiceprint Laboratories of Somerville, N.J., who compared the recording of the interview with Mr. Hughes' testimony in 1947 before a Senate subcommittee, also said the telephone voice had been that of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Kersta said the telephone voice may not be as rigid as its officials sound in today's issues of *The Times* of London, which generally regarded as Britain's establishment journal. The paper's diplomatic correspondent, M. Ronald Groves, said "agreement on Malta should now be close, provided and it remains a real proviso" that Mr. Mintoff's

assertion that the crash of an Hughes plane caused the E-1 at Santa Ana, Calif., in 1958, had been caused by a clogged fuel line, which was reported by newspapers at the time.

He said that the telephone voice had answered no questions that someone well prepared wouldn't know.

Mr. Kersta also questioned a statement by the man identified as Mr. Hughes who, when asked

whether he had married a mollusk,

Mr. Irving said on the other hand, that the telephone voice had answered no questions that someone well prepared wouldn't know.

Diplomats here say that Mr. Mintoff has been hinting through many channels that he would like to resume the negotiations.

Mr. Irving said the British are waiting for a clearer indication that a deal can be struck.

**Best Interests of NATO**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The State Department said today it would be in the best interests of both Malta and NATO for arrangements with the alliance to be continued.

Department spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen that it is difficult to discuss the Malta situation publicly since it is still under negotiation between Malta and the British government.

An army spokesman said soldiers made the arrests in the Roman Catholic New Lodge Road areas of Belfast and near the town of Ballymena.

Meanwhile, three masked youths, one carrying a submachine gun and another a pistol, held up a post office in Grosvenor Road in Belfast and got away with between \$200 and \$300 in cash, a police spokesman said.

In Londonderry, suspected Irish Republican Army extremists fired CS gas canisters and rifle shot at a British Army observation post today.

In recent years Mr. Gulbenkian devoted himself enthusiastically to such preferred pleasures as food, drink, the Odeon of Horace, diving (which he took up shortly after his 65th birthday), riding and for hunting.

He was indeed one of the happiest millionaires, who could say with enthusiasm:

"If something is too much of a bore to do thoroughly and with zest, then don't bother to do it at all."

### Pompidou African Trip

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will pay official visits to Niger Jan. 24-26 and to Chad Jan. 26-28, the Elysee Palace announced yesterday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Pompidou.

**Norway Still Hopeful**

OSLO, Jan. 11 (AP).—A disappointed but still hopeful Premier Trygve Bratteli told an im-



Associated Press

## But Holds Cabinet Meeting

### Mujibur Starts 2d Day Home Still Encircled by Admirers

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Jan. 11 (WP).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman began his first day at home today in much the same way as yesterday, when he arrived—in the midst of a shouting, pushing, shoving clique of friends, would-be friends and admirers.

The crowds began gathering outside his residence shortly after dawn. By the time the sheikh had bathed and eaten a breakfast of fried eggs, toast and tea, dozens of men were in every room of the rented white stucco house, waiting for him.

"We are not here on official business," said one. "We are simply here to pay our respects to the great leader, to see him and to be seen by him."

As he emerged from his second-floor bedroom, Sheikh Mujibur was swamped in a hallway by a group including several Indian Army officers, Bangladeshi officials and foreign newsmen and photographers.

**Rested and Ease**

He was dressed in an immaculate white dhoti, a loose-fitting kind of sarong, white shirt and black sleeveless jacket. He looked rested and smiled easily for the cameras.

**Rest and Ease**

While the newsmen clamored for his attention, some of them barely inches from his face, he calmly lit a new briar pipe.

Acknowledging the pipe was a gift, he replied, "Yes. As you know, my wife was most anxious for my return and she prepared a gift of some new pipes."

How did it feel to be back home?

"There is no language to express my joy."

When would Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visit Bangladesh?

"No date has been set, but for Mrs. Gandhi there is an open invitation."

Among the early morning visitors at the sheikh's home was Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmed. The two men were going to a meeting of the cabinet. Sheikh Mujibur said there was no plan of business at the meeting. "It is just for me to meet the members of the cabinet."

**Winner Met Singh**

Mr. Winter had a meeting yesterday with the Indian foreign minister, Swaran Singh, to discuss the future development of the relations between India and the German Democratic Republic.

Such a move by India, under consideration for some time, has been strenuously opposed by the United States—just as it opposed India's establishment of full diplomatic ties with North Vietnam, a step New Delhi took last Friday.

**West German Interests**

There seems to be a broader pattern as well, for India's latest diplomatic moves serve other significant purposes—such as to rebuff the United States for its support of East German recognition of Bangladesh, a country whose survival and success are extremely important to India.

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Another facet of this diplomatic horse-trading involves West Germany, whose recognition of Bangladesh—many analysts here believe—will be speeded by East Germany's move today. The West Germans have considerable economic and cultural interests in India, and would not like to be outshone on the subcontinent by their Communist neighbor.

Several Western governments, in addition to West Germany, such as Britain, France, Italy and Belgium—appear to be moving toward recognition of Bangladesh, but some apparently want to wait until the Indian troops, who are helping the new government in re-establishing law and order and in reconstruction tasks, are withdrawn.

The ambassadors of many Western nations went to the New Delhi airport yesterday to welcome Sheikh Mujibur—and their presence was considered significant by observers here. Notably absent was any diplomatic representative from either the United States and China, both of whom have pro-Pakistani policies.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday: "Our position is unchanged. The matter of recognition is not under consideration at this time."

**Spain Executes Soldier In Robbery-Slaying**

VALENCIA, Spain, Jan. 11 (AP).—Pedro Martinez Esposito, 24, a soldier convicted of the robbery-slaying of two women, was executed by a firing squad here Saturday.

He was convicted of having killed Maria Matos Martinez, 46, and her daughter, Amparo Casella Matos, 16, when they caught him robbing their home in nearby Gandia last March.

The execution was the first reported in Spain since Dec. 3, 1966.

**Ireland, Norway Fail to Agree On Final Terms of EEC Entry**

(Continued from Page 1)  
to be renegotiated after the final 10-year period.

Norway and the Common Market Six could not find a formula that would take into account what the Six consider to be the transitory and Norway the permanent nature of the agreement.

The Six are France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

**Norway Still Hopeful**

OSLO, Jan. 11 (AP).—A disappointed but still hopeful Premier Trygve Bratteli told an im-

portant news conference today he did not think the negotiations in Brussels for Norway's entry to the Common Market had collapsed.

## U.S. District Court Ruling

## Richmond, Va., Schools Must Merge With White Suburbs

By Paul G. Edwards

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11 (UPI)—A federal judge ruled here yesterday that by September Virginia must merge the predominantly black Richmond public school system with the 90 percent white systems of its suburban counties as the only remedy promising immediate success in ending segregation in the public schools.

If sustained on appeal, the ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Robert H. Merhige Jr. could open the way to city-suburban school system mergers in many metropolitan areas made up of largely black cities ringed by predominantly white cities and suburbs. An appeal is considered certain.

Suggestions of such mergers

already have been made in desegregation suits in Detroit, Indianapolis, Atlanta, and Grand Rapids, Mich. But the Richmond decision is the first in the nation to directly call for such a consolidation.

Judge Merhige did not issue an order with his opinion, but said in his ruling that he will require merger of the Richmond schools with those of suburban Henrico and Chesterfield Counties effective with the beginning of the next school year. An actual order is expected within days.

**"Reasonable and Feasible"**

Judge Merhige declared at one point in his 32-page opinion: "The consolidation of the respective school systems is a first, reasonable and feasible step toward the eradication of the effects of the past unlawful discrimination."

The judge's decision is predicated on a finding that the state encouraged school segregation in the Richmond area.

The Richmond School Board, originally a defendant in the 10-year-old school desegregation suit, joined forces with black plaintiffs in 1970 in an effort to win a merger order from the court.

The city argued in a 22-day trial last summer that the only way to grant the black plaintiffs the full relief they sought in the face of the urban realities of white flight from the city and desegregation was through creation of an area-wide school system.

Busing of 75,000

The metropolitan school plan that the Richmond School Board asked the court to adopt would create a system of 106,000 pupils and require the busing of 75,000 to achieve desegregation.

Some 42,000 pupils already ride buses in the two counties.

The city school system of \$2,000 students is about two-thirds black and one-third white this year. Mergers with the predominantly white suburban county schools would yield a new system that would be about two-thirds white and one-third black.

Assessing all the factors—political, racial, educational, economic—which have come to bear on the Richmond area in recent years, Judge Merhige said they have "produced a community school system divided into racially identifiable sectors by political boundaries... at present the disparities are so great that the only remedy promising of immediate success is not to speak of stable solutions—involves crossing these lines."

The "new system" would embrace 752 square miles and, under the Richmond proposal, be divided into six subdivisions. Five of these would radiate out from the inner city to the suburban county boundaries and the sixth would extend laterally along the southern edge of Chesterfield County. The ratio of black students in the subdivisions would vary from 18.3 percent to 37.5 percent.

"It is essential for Congress to get complete information about subsidies: their economic objectives, their cost, who benefits, their effect on private markets and their public benefit," it adds.

Sen. Proxmire's Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government will examine the subsidy question in a series of hearings later this month.

"The staff study identifies these as among specific subsidy costs for fiscal year 1970:

"Commerce and economic development, mostly tax subsidies to business, \$20 billion; agriculture, \$5 billion; transportation, \$1 billion; natural resources, \$3 billion; housing, \$1 billion; food subsidies, \$2.5 billion; manpower, \$2 billion; and medical care, \$2 billion."

The study was hailed by consumer advocate Ralph Nader as a giant step toward "informing small taxpayers how much of their dollar goes toward subsidizing large corporations."

"It is about time Congress got around to investigating the corporate welfare system which is draining billions of dollars every year from needed public services for all the people," Mr. Nader said.

Significant last-minute revisions are anticipated.

The complete study will be submitted to Sen. John O. Pastore, D.R.I., chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Communications, who had requested the study more than two years ago.

The Surgeon-General's committee summary said it had obtained limited evidence of a frequent if short-run tendency to respond to aggressive TV stimuli.

On the other hand, the summary maintained, the effect of TV on the violent behavior of children may be small compared with many other factors, such as parental attitudes or knowledge of and experience with the real violence in today's society.

Formal release of the study, which includes 43 separate papers, is expected in two weeks to a month, but the overall conclusions of the long and controversial examination have been approved by the committee.

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The Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee reported that the general prevalence of violence on TV as a whole remained constant between 1967 and 1969, but that the nature of the violence altered.

"Fatalities declined and the proportion of leading characters engaged in violence or killing declined," the summary said. The former dropped from 73 to 64 percent, the latter from 19 to 5 percent. The consequence is that as many violent incidents occurred in 1969 as in 1967 but a smaller proportion of characters were involved and the violence was far less lethal."

In the case of cartoons and comedies, however, the Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee will lend support to complaints made against the Saturday morning fare of the networks.

"Violence increased from 1967

to 1969 in cartoons and in comedies," the summary said. "Cartoons were the most violent type of program in these years."

## New Heroin Haul Made in Miami

MIAMI, Jan. 11 (AP)—Federal agents who last week seized \$47 million worth of heroin last night raided an empty Miami apartment and found another large quantity.

U.S. Attorney Robert W. Rust said the 147 pounds of pure heroin, which could be worth up to \$25 million, were "part of the same shipment as the 238 pounds of heroin we seized last week."

Nine persons are being held under \$1 million bond each following their arrests last week when the first haul was made.

## 36% of Young Register

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Thirty-six percent of the young persons recently made eligible to vote registered through the end of 1971, a Youth Citizenship Fund (YCF) survey shows. According to YCF executive director Carroll Ladd, if the present rate continues, 50 percent of those between the ages of 18 and 21, newly enfranchised by the 18th Amendment, will have registered in time for the November elections.

United Press International  
Policeman holding submachine gun to throat of suspect after Baton Rouge shootout.

## Subsidies Put

## At \$63 Billion

## By U.S. in '70

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)

The government spent at least \$63 billion in direct and indirect subsidy programs during fiscal 1970, with most money going to producers rather than consumers, staff report of Congress' Joint Economic Committee says.

The payments ranged from the oil depletion allowance to money to keep farm land out of production.

The subsidy system was decried by the committee chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D.Wis., as a "mindless means of spending taxpayers' money."

The study, released yesterday, concludes that much of the information necessary to evaluate the subsidy system "is hidden from public scrutiny."

During fiscal 1970 alone, the study says, the government spent \$12 billion on direct cash subsidies and provided \$38 billion in tax subsidies, \$4 billion in credit subsidies and an estimated \$9 billion in "benefit-in-kind" subsidies.

"Even these enormous costs do not represent a complete accounting of federal subsidy programs," the study says.

In terms of their direct impact, there appears to be a bias in the system toward producer rather than consumer subsidies.

It says only food subsidies are given directly to consumers while almost all subsidies in agriculture, commerce and economic development, international trade, manpower, transportation and natural resources are producer subsidies.

"There is virtually no analysis of economic benefits and little analysis of the cost of these programs," Sen. Proxmire said of the staff study's findings.

"Nor do we know to what extent they distort the economy by wasting resources, aggravating inflation and causing an inequitable distribution of income," the report says.

"It is essential for Congress to get complete information about subsidies: their economic objectives, their cost, who benefits, their effect on private markets and their public benefit," it adds.

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By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)

The U.S. government told Soviet officials today that it insists on an interview with a Soviet exchange student who reportedly dashed his wrists and throat at Kennedy Airport on Sunday, or he will not be permitted to leave the country.

The student, Marab Kurashvili, 26, was to have appeared at a hearing this morning at the New York office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. But officials at the Russian mission to the United Nations, where Mr. Kurashvili reportedly was being treated for his wounds, said he could not appear "due to illness," a U.S. spokesman reported.

Mr. Kurashvili was being sent back to Russia by his government after he and another Soviet student were involved in a shooting incident in California, the State Department said.

Charles W. Bray, a spokesman for the State Department, said the request had been made "to assure that an officer of the federal government had an opportunity" to ask Mr. Kurashvili if he wanted to go to Russia.

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to 1969 in cartoons and in comedies," the summary said. "Cartoons were the most violent type of program in these years."

## U.S. Insists on Questioning Russian Before He Can Leave

From Washington

Sol Marks, the district director of immigration, said that the State Department had notified the Soviet Embassy that Mr. Kurashvili must appear for a hearing at the airport on Sunday, or he will not be permitted to leave the country.

The student reportedly slashed himself Sunday night and tried to jump from a Soviet Embassy panel truck taking him and another student to Kennedy Airport to board an Aeroflot plane.

The State Department said yesterday that the government had asked Soviet officials in Washington and New York to produce Mr. Kurashvili for the interview today in New York.

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After the slashing, Mr. Kurashvili was treated at a local hospital. Hours later he was escorted away by two Soviet officials; a hospital spokesman said he appeared to have left willingly.

An official at the Soviet mission to the UN, Nikolai Loginov, giving his version of the incident, said: "My understanding is that there was some sort of a quarrel with another student on the way to the airport. He is a Georgian, you know, and they have very effusive natures and that is why he did this to himself."

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The decision not to extradite did not, however, alter the view of the Dutch and American governments that the NATO status treaty was applicable in this sort of case, the announcement said.

## The Wide-Ranging Democrats

The formal entry of former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey into the Pennsylvania primary adds another name to the crowded and varied slate of Democratic contenders for the presidency. Such diversity is a normal reflection of the aspirations of the party out of power in any presidential year, but the Democrats are carrying it to an unusual degree. From Shirley Chisholm, the black congresswoman of Brooklyn, to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, there is a range of personality and ideology that even the free-wheeling Democrats have seldom experienced, whether the party was in or out of national office.

It is doubtful whether the Democrats as a party are as seriously divided as this range would seem to indicate. What is more likely is that the numerous Democratic presidential hopefuls represent a reaction to the uncertain state of party politics within the United States as a whole—one that might well find expression among Republicans, too, if they did not have a President in the White House, with all the centralizing political influence that implies. Traditional political allegiances and alignments have been gravely weakened over the past decade. The South cannot be counted on as either solidly Democratic or solidly conservative; the farm vote has lost much of its effect and cohesion; the urban bloc—for which New York's Mayor Lindsay is the most effective spokesman—has not yet

acquired any fixed political philosophy. Yet it is probable that the distinction between urban and suburban interests is now more important than the older town and country dichotomy, and, since urban problems are now virtually universal, more significant than former regional differences.

In other words, the Democrats are searching for a unifying theme, rather than necessarily, a unifying candidate. The Republicans have their theme in the Nixon administration—a pragmatic theme, contested from right and left within the party, but one that might win the election if the administration shows, by November, that it can work.

Barring some electrifying crystallization of the Democratic opposition by another William Jennings Bryan, it is probable that the party will rally around a Muskie or a McGovern, and seek to capitalize on the discontents aroused by four years of Nixon. The right-wing Democrats—the Wallaces, Jacksons and Yortys—pose the only real ideological differences within the Democratic ranks and they do not seem to have the clout to produce the kind of conservative swing that gave the Democrats such candidates as Alton B. Parker in 1904 and John W. Davis in 1924. And after the conventions, both parties will grope, as best they can, through clusters of new attitudes and new interests that have abraded the old party's loyalties and made outdated platitudes of old party platforms.

## U.S.-Japan: Summit or Nadir

The five summit conferences just held with the United States' most important partners abroad, culminating in talks with Japan's leaders, have provided a partial antidote to the go-it-alone policies that have poisoned the country's alliances since July. But the limited results of the Nixon-Sato meeting in San Clemente suggest that, in Japan's case, the malaise stirred by last year's "Nixon shocks" will not be quickly dissipated. A major, continuing effort will be needed just to prevent further deterioration in America's most vital Pacific relationship.

Apart from the usual verbal bouquets, positive announcements from the San Clemente summit were unusually meager in number and importance. Okinawa will revert to Japan on May 15, six weeks earlier than Washington had intended. American nuclear weapons there will be withdrawn before then, as planned. Progress has been made—but no agreements have been reached as yet—on trade issues. Least meaningful of all, a "hot line" will be set up between Tokyo and Washington—as if the breakdown in communications might have been less disastrous if Premier Sato had been informed of Mr. Nixon's prolonged secret negotiations with China a few hours rather than a few minutes before the President's surprise July announcement of his projected trip to Peking.

The crux of the problem is that the United States for a quarter-century has been the fixed sun around which Japan has revolved. That sun now has moved. The certainty that it will be in its place every morning is gone. Japan's concept of a benevolent America, acting in the common interest, has been fundamentally altered. Mr. Nixon last summer announced the opening of an era of rivalry with America's allies in West Europe and Japan, coinciding with his "era of negotiations" with the rivals of the past, Russia and China. He began to talk of promoting American interests first and to act in the same way—on pocketbook as well as political

issues abroad. Tokyo, as a result, has begun to talk about and grope for a revival of a Japan-centered foreign policy.

It is evident that the two governments no longer have common policies, particularly on China. The communiqué was silent on the critical issues of Taiwan and Korea. Although the United States has troops in both countries and Japan vital economic and defense interests, the policies of Tokyo and Washington in both areas are shifting under Peking's pressure for change.

Mr. Sato is a lame duck after seven years in office. Peking refuses to deal with him and in other ways he is hampered in making the changes in Japanese policy that undoubtedly will follow his departure. But he already has begun to loosen Japan's commitments to Taiwan in preparation for an accommodation with Peking. His economic aides are moving to reduce Japan's dependence on the United States and the dollar. They have announced plans for a "yen settlements union," a kind of yen bloc in Asia that faintly recalls the World War II Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There is more talk in Tokyo of self-reliance in defense including nuclear defense.

"The failure of our leadership has left us exposed as a hapless small power manipulated at will by big powers," the country's leading financial newspaper recently wrote. "This is our most serious crossroads since the end of the war. We must question the American alliance and we must ask whether economic power by itself is really an effective means to insure our national interests."

It is evident that the America-first nationalism into which Mr. Nixon drifted last summer has evoked a nationalist response among many allies. Nowhere is it more dangerous than in Japan. The San Clemente summit, following on Mr. Nixon's December agreements defusing the international monetary and trade crisis, is only a beginning in the vital task of restoring confidence between the United States and Japan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Anderson Papers

Washington has seldom looked more like a sieve. The Anderson Papers on the administration's attitude to the India-Pakistan war were close on the heels of the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war. It is difficult to generalize whether revelations of this sort are justified. Governments can cogently claim secrecy on matters of real national security, bargaining positions and such like, and newspapers in a democracy should normally hesitate to pre-empt the government's responsibility for policy by forcing its hand at a critical moment. But information on how or why decisions were made is often legitimate. Most governments hide far too much from the people they are sup-

posed to serve, and it's wholly right that their washing should be exposed from time to time.

Jack Anderson, the American columnist, sailed very close to the line of legitimacy in publishing diplomatic cables and minutes of White House meetings. In the circumstances, so far as they are known at present, it seems difficult to fault him. On balance, he will have done more good than harm. What is disturbing is not the substance of the leaks themselves, but the fact that they are becoming more common, more defensible, and more widely defended. They suggest a malaise in the administration and a lack of public confidence.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1897

WASHINGTON—Gen. Lee, the United States Consul-General at Havana, was sent to Cuba by President Cleveland to represent the administration, somewhat more closely and personally than is usually the case with diplomatic envoys who are supposed to represent the nation rather than the Executive. Be that as it may, he is there, and his views will carry great weight with the public, the Congress and certainly with the administration.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1922

ALEANY—Deputy U.S. Attorney-General John W.H. Crinan, addressing the conference of New York State district attorneys here, declared that a crime wave was sweeping the country and that court calendars were seriously clogged. He said that the cooperation of local, State and Federal authorities was necessary to curb the wave. Parental laxity in disciplining the children was also cited as a factor in the new crime wave.



## Lesson of Anderson Papers to France

By James Goldsborough

**PARIS.**—The significance of the Anderson papers and their revelations on the decision-making process in a presidential system has not gone unnoticed in this country that is now locked in a debate over how to modify the constitution more in favor of a presidential system than a parliamentary one.

President Pompidou has shown every sign of wanting to straighten out the Gaullist constitution sometime before his term is up in 1976, and he is toying with the idea of a national referendum which would establish the system here as a presidential one, a system in which the government would be responsible to him alone and not to parliament as it is now.

De Gaulle used to say that the 1958 constitution was "hybrid," half-parliamentary, half-presidential. It was parliamentary in that parliament could defeat the government on a measure or censure it, and force it to resign; it was presidential in that the president appointed the government, could dissolve parliament and not be responsible himself to it.

Obviously there is potential conflict here, and Mr. Pompidou has recognized that. So far, De Gaulle and his successors have had only majority parliaments to work with, but the day will come when the opposition controls the National Assembly. Mr. Pompidou would like to alter the system while the majority is still in control.

### Separate Powers

Naturally enough, his inclinations are toward a presidential system. One can only hazard a guess as to the changes he might envisage, but they might very well be patterned vaguely on the American system (which after all comes from Montesquieu) of a separation of powers: The government's ties and responsibility to parliament would end. Parliament could play a more active role in law-making. The notion of a Supreme Court would be considered. Only a few months ago professor Maurice Duverger in a front page editorial in *Le Monde* recommended the idea of blind judicial review by the already-existing Conseil Constitutionnel.

The relation of the Anderson papers on the U.S. government's handling of the Indian-Pakistani war to this issue is that they point out some of the dangers of the presidential system, or show how the system can be turned by a secretive president into one in which all the checks and balances are missing. One fears that in France, where parliament is unaccustomed to any role under the 1958 constitution, and where the press is relatively docile, a presidential system could evolve where there were no checks and balances at all.

In some ways both France and

the United States have already reached that point.

In the Anderson papers we learned that there was no real decision-making process at work in Washington. The President did not meet with the cabinet nor apparently with anyone except Dr. Kissinger during the crisis. Dr. Kissinger rejected Ambassador Keating's cables and advised the State Department to change its tune. Congress was told nothing or will it be told since Dr. Kissinger need not testify before it. What went on was learned only because somebody did not agree with what was done or how it was done and leaked the story.

In France, the decision-making process has been no better under the Gaullists. De Gaulle, for better or worse, consulted no one on foreign policy. The Algerian war was ended, NATO damaged, the growth of Europe stymied. Israel blocked—its property blockaded—Quebec encouraged an separation and Biafra supported, all by one man alone. A minister or two resigned along the way, but few protested, for they believed in the great man's infallibility.

### Secretive

Mr. Pompidou inherited this system. Like Mr. Nixon, he is by nature private, even secretive, and the system suited him. Mr. Pompidou does not have a Dr. Kissinger to advise him; he does have a handful of trusted and capable assistants who brief him, but who do not appear to influence him much. French foreign policy has become Pompidolian, a word the French have

come to mean shrewd, pragmatic, sensible, unexpected but with occasional flourishes, as in the Azores.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Pompidou like summit meetings, when possible in tête-à-tête unencumbered by ministers and experts. Some observers believe Mr. Pompidou used the tête-à-tête somewhat better than Mr. Nixon during the monetary crisis, probably because he understands monetary affairs better. In fact some say that Mr. Nixon was hoodwinked by Mr. Pompidou in the Azores, that he did not come with the intention of announcing the dollar's devaluation, but because summit meetings require communiqués, felt he had to announce something.

The trouble with presidential tête-à-têtes, however, is that nobody really knows what goes on. One European diplomat, who describes U.S. foreign policy now as "Byzantine," clearly expresses the Europeans' fear over what Mr. Nixon might be getting into in Peking and Moscow. He reflects the fear that one hears from all sides among many Europeans today: that they cannot be sure of America anymore; that Washington's promises and assurances in light of Mr. Nixon's personal diplomacy and love of headlines ring false.

A political science professor was heard to remark this week: "How do they know what Mr. Nixon may agree to when he is alone with Envelope?" Nixon has always been the kind of man to say, "You want to do it, let's do it." The Europeans fear it could be at their expense."

Mr. Pompidou seems on the same tack. When he goes to Britain next month to see Mr. Heath, he will go alone. The two men will be meeting privately at Chequers. It is not by British choice. As a British diplomat remarked, "We do not believe tête-à-tête. We do not believe the prime minister is necessarily an expert in foreign affairs."

### Consensus

Commenting on the Anderson papers, the diplomat said: "If our prime minister had any such notions and they were not shared by the rest of the cabinet, there would have been disagreement, and some kind of consensus would have been reached."

Every democratic system must have its checks and balances or it ceases to be democratic. There was always something frightening about De Gaulle's pronouncements falling from the sky and so is there with Dr. Kissinger's.

One trusts that the press will be there, or parliament or the cabinet, some institution which, while not impeding the executive process, can temper it. There is something alarming in a system which can result in an ambassador's cables from a war zone complaining that official policy lacks "credibility" and does not coincide with the facts. Ambassador Keating was saying that U.S. policy was wrong, and he might have been the first one to say so. Did his cable reach the President?

The French would do well to bear in mind the lessons of the Anderson papers as they ponder constitutional changes.

## In Thy Name, Oh Liberty!

By C. L. Sulzberger

**PARIS.**—A few years ago Maurice Couve de Murville, the eminent French statesman who has served his country both as foreign minister and premier, complained to me that it was impossible to talk confidentially with American leaders. The reason, he said, was that they immediately made memoranda of such conversations and distributed them in Washington and allied capitals. Often these subversively leaked to the press.

Rather sadly he commented that the substance of every talk almost invariably was spread beyond its designated audience. Recently Couve de Murville had had a very confidential discussion with an important American and two days later it was published in the newspapers. If the French government specifically requested that special care be taken to safeguard secrecy, reports were merely labelled "top secret" instead of "secret" when they were circulated—and often leaked.

Americans choose their government by free election and then freely accept its temporary rule. But they cannot expect to monitor every decision before, during and after it has been made, especially decisions affecting national security or the interests of foreign nations. In the latter case, those foreign nations will simply freeze up and cease to deal with us if all their secrets are aired.

I have no doubt that stifling bureaucratic machinery of the American administrative apparatus continues to be over-classified with highly classified information being made public, or even leaked, through the sources of the leak.

On the contrary, for many years there has been a strong tendency to keep classified information secret.

With suspicion as the watchword there is every reason to figure that the secretariat of the Foreign Ministry is the backroom of the Anderson Papers. There is no excuse for leaking the sources of the leak.

On the contrary, for many years there has been a strong tendency to keep classified information secret.

But that does not mean the people should be in a position to debate military movements of each naval vessel or army division, the daily give and take of disarmament discussions with Russia, tentative suggestions for trade arrangements in the Middle East or all tentative travel plans of President Nixon. The exercise of such a privilege would produce administrative chaos equivalent to anarchy, would strengthen our adversaries abroad and cost us our last foreign friends.

"Oh liberty! Liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name," wrote an outraged Lamartine and this is most certainly a

danger that can be extended to liberty of the press. Raymond Aron, the brilliant French professor and commentator, is much disturbed. He writes:

"As far as I am concerned, it strikes me as contrary to the duties of the citizen of a democratic country in a normal period, to establish himself as a judge of what should or should not be published..

"The path upon which men in political life, functionaries and journalists are engaged in the United States seems dangerous to me... will journalists try to install microphones in the desk of the President in the name of the public's right to be informed?"

An excess of freedom in any form of life produces license or abuse, whether applied to eating, drinking, sex, driving automobiles or making noise. Such excesses are well recognized and generally condemned. Democratic societies have built-in restraints against them, militarily applied by servants of the community paid to enforce laws suited to the general convenience.

It seems to me that an excess of freedom can also infect the press. The proof of this, of course, is the no American journal would knowingly publish information via vital secret weapons or State Department codes. But Dr. Kissinger spent a considerable part of his last trip to China in order to embarrass the Chinese, who were negotiating with the United Nations over their admission.

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## Looking Behind The Leaks

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON.**—High-level differences are widely suspected to have prompted the leak of secret documents on the India-Pakistan crisis to Jack Anderson. But most of the evidence shows that the true cause is a combination of the President's chief assistant in national security affairs, Alex

Kissinger, and the most striking evidence like the evidence of the day didn't bark in the doghouse Holmes story. The fact is that no enduring policy issue of high importance is involved in leaks.

The fight over East Pakistan is largely a one-shot affair. Anything that happens on the subcontinent is central to national politics. The United States had already tipped off Pakistan—and practically everybody knew it—when the last were sprung. At the time, some of Dr. Kissinger's comments make plain, the administration was anticipating a return to more normal relations with New Delhi.

A second bit of evidence involves Mr. Anderson himself. He is not deeply versed in foreign affairs. No one who aims to change a line of international policy would single out Mr. Anderson as the agent for effecting that result through the leak of secret information.

Mr. Anderson's specialty—and an important specialty—is in the journalistic art of wrongdoing. He paints a vivid picture of a bunch of good guys against bad servants of the public against liars.

By no mere accident the chief fruit of his disclosures was something that affected the chief consequence was impugn the integrity of Dr. Kissinger.

As a third bit of evidence there is the state of relations among senior officials and principal agencies of the foreign service community in the Nixon administration.

The chief target for most of the venom is Dr. Kissinger, and some of the fault is his. He has a sharp tongue, and has been unnecessarily unkind in comment on some of the senior officials of the most prestigious department.

But most of the resentment between Dr. Kissinger and others



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## WAVERLEY ROOT: The Rise and Fall of Mr. Windblatt, Cashier

*"The editorial department regarded the business side with loathing, the businessmen regarded editorial with irritation."*

PARIS (UPI)—In 50 years of journalism, I cannot recall any instance of love lost between business offices and editorial departments. The nadir of business-editorial amity was achieved on the Paris Chicago Tribune (1917-1934), whose editorial staff regarded the business departments, in its moments of wildest enthusiasm, with utter contempt. A bewildered morning visitor who had somehow intruded unchallenged the whole length of the office once penetrated to the city room in the rear, uninhabited at that time of day except by Lansing Warren, who was sitting in the slot of the big copy desk, his head bent low over a story he was correcting. "The advertising manager, please?" the visitor inquired. "Second home's a sore to the left," Warren answered, without lifting his head, thus taking care of the circulation manager as well.

The lost visitor had achieved a considerable feat in finding his way unguided to the city room. The office of the Chicago Tribune ran the whole length of the building from the Rue Lamartine to the Rue Lafayette, and almost all of it was occupied by the business department, rank after serried rank of men and women pushing pens or pencils, shouting into telephones, clattering on typewriters or operating adding machines. One visitor who made the interminable trek through this jungle of desks to reach a city room the size of the dining room of my small apartment, flabbergasted at the disproportion of business to editorial means, gasped: "But what do all those people out there do?" "They're auditing each other's figures," somebody said, and this, as we were to discover later on, somewhat spectacularly, was exactly what they were doing: furthermore, the figures they were manipulating represented no reality.

## Utility

The editorial department regarded the business side with loathing and the businessmen regarded the editorial department with irritation. The advertising and circulation departments produced money; all the editorial department did was spend it. The first two made a contribution to the paper; the editorial department made none (except the paper itself). This struck the businessmen as a function of dubious utility, and they would gladly have dispensed with an editorial staff if they could have figured out any way of doing so. Frustrated in this objective, all they could do was underpay it.

The lack of interdepartmental cordiality was translated for the editorial side in avoidance of all contact with the business side. Normally our only liaison with it was through the inevitable chan-

## Theater in Paris: Two Wry Comments on Marriage

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI)—A staggering amount of drama has been devoted to the consideration of marriage. From the Greeks to Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" the subject has had its stage more often than any other, except, of course, the rugged course of young love.

Rene de Obaldia is now having his say on modern marriage in a brace of plays—*"Deux Femmes et Un Fantome"* and *"Le Baby-Sitter"*—at the Theatre de l'Oeuvre. For his examination, he uses a telescope instead of a microscope, remembering that life can be tragic when looked at closely but a comedy when observed from afar. However, in spite of Obaldia's distance and although he frames his situations with irony, they occasionally emit a sigh of wistful disengagement.

In his first investigation—*"Deux Femmes et Un Fantome"*—the mistress of a married man meets with his wife at the latter's home and at the latter's request. The wife, having just discovered her mate's infidelity, is anxious about its consequences. Will there be a divorce or will the mistress pleasantly fade away? As they discuss the matter, the man, away on business, dies in an automobile accident and his spirit appears to the

## Contempt

"Le Baby-Sitter" might be more accurately entitled "*Un Attendant la Baby-Sitter*." A couple, married for 13 years and the parents of two, are preparing to go to a dinner party, but their departure is delayed by the fall-out of the wayward baby-sitter to show up. The Bengal Lights of their romance have long been extinguished and they live together in mutual contempt. Having nothing else to do, they start an acrimonious dispute which is interrupted by the intrusion of Salvahon Army lass, padding religious tracts. She preaches a hell-fire creed and they, full of sputters, find it funny. When they play the frantic woman—who is quite mad—with vodka and she displays signs of incipient paganism, their own relationship is cruelly stripped bare.

On the surface the plays may seem trifling, but as is the case with all sound comedies they are tragedies written by a humorist and a humorist who is something of a humanist. He laughs at the blunders and foibles of mortals and speculates on those of phantoms, but he gets them before us with warm affection.

The direction of Pierre Franck is apt. He has blended the real and imaginary as smoothly as the author has in his text. From two interesting scripts he has devised a good show which is being rewarded with success.

## Company

In this he has received invaluable aid from his company of three, Maria Mauban, regally authoritative, demonstrates her versatility in her portrayals of the very different wives, and Henri Gardin, an engaging comedian, makes both the quick business and the dead one characters that call on one's amused sympathy. Micheline Laclec as the mistress of the early evening and as the zealot of the second part is a delight. Her singing of hymns is so hilarious that there are requests for encores.

Le Petit Odéon with its 100 seats and its 10-square-meter stage without wings imposes a certain form of presentation. Shoe its creation by Jean-Louis Barrault in 1957, it has become the model for the theater of pure text, text that requires a minimum of spectacular movement.

Janine Woerner has written two short plays for performance on this tiny platform. In the first, "Le Gouter," two Parisian matrons gather in a tearoom to

here, and it occurred to the business department to supply it. It was announced that it would no longer be necessary to pass a mean test, or to wedgie, plead or beg, to obtain in advance of payday as much money as had already been earned. It would be handed out to all applicants automatically—only it was no longer an advance, it was a loan. You could borrow your own money for a charge of, if my memory is exact, 3 percent—which, since the average loan was for a week and interest is normally figured by the year, worked out to 15 percent, a tidy figure for the lender.

## Special Club

The Chicago Tribune, however, was not licensed to carry on banking, much less usury, so the profits of this operation were paid into the coffers of a non-profit organization created for the purpose, the Chicago Tribune Social Club (in which all the paper's employees were automatically enrolled); and whenever it became fat enough, the money was spent on a shindig for the Social Club.

The members of the editorial staff were virtually the sole com-

tributors to its funds. Accountants are temporarily capable of getting through an entire month without replenishment. The advertising employees benefited by drawing accounts, all constantly overdrawn. So it was the impoverished editorial men alone who fattened the kitty of the Chicago Tribune Social Club (in which all the paper's employees were automatically enrolled); and whenever it became fat enough, the money was spent on a shindig for the Social Club.

Although it meant no Christmas bonus for us that year, the new was received in the editorial department with an immense expression of joy. Someone had taken the business department!

We were averages! And an editor man without personality, Windblatt was immediately transformed into a hero, a Jack-the-Giant-Killer, a champion in the never-ending battle against the business department. We even chipped in to help pay his lawyer, though it seconds reflection would have told us that he was perfectly capable of paying his own lawyer if he had wanted to. For nobody knew how many millions he had stolen, but everyone realized that he must still have them.

Windblatt had lived simply, well within the limits of his salary. He was unmarried, had no tastes and did not frequent the girls. He neither gambled nor drank. He had no hobbies, nor collected nothing. The Chicago Tribune intimated that it might withdraw charges if he returned the money or a substantial part of it. Windblatt wasn't having any. The sentence was two years.

I forgot who got hold of him when he was released, but whenever it was brought him around to have a drink with us—his coming-out party, so to speak, we had in mind I suppose, chortling with him a bit over the discomfiture of the Chicago Tribune—but he turned out not to be a chortling type. Dressed in his prison pallor, he sat stolidly among us and had nothing to say about his experiences in jail or anything else. He was devoid of character, either good or bad, as a man could possibly be. He seemed interested in nothing except perhaps embezzeling, a subject which was not brought up.

On the basis of his characterlessness, there seemed to be only one explanation for what we were now willing to call his crime, a cold calculation that there was so much money to be had, so many years to be spent in prison for taking it, and, the conclusion, that the gain was worth it.

We never saw nor heard from him again; and it was too bad that we saw him that time. It prevented us from adding one more legend to the fabulous collection of the Chicago Tribune. We could no longer believe that we had once possessed our own private, personal Robin Hood.

## Entertainment in

## New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPI)—

This is how critics rate new productions on and Off-Broadway:

Maria Mauban  
and Henri  
Gardin.

Michel Caron is the much-married lord who, according to the book by Mailhac and Halévy, suffered an inferiority complex. The decor and costuming ingeniously and very handsomely create a world of storybook fancy.

Entertainment in New York

He uses the stage with a nonchalant freedom. If the critique runs on what it feels like to be healthy, he stands up to do it.

"There is dramatic vigor here and dramatic excitement, even though nothing much happens. The writing is simple—in general the best we have had Off-Broadway all this season."

Gottfried: "Roseliroom" should have been done in a workshop six or seven years ago, when every young playwright was doing cartoonish absurdist plays. Opening instead in a fully mounted production, it is a case of immature obsolescence. Absurdism is already old-fashioned, and Peter doesn't have the craftsmanship to compensate for it." Gottfried commends: "Too little and too late is the unhappy fate of 'Roseliroom.'" Sylvia Miles plays the wife, Ron Rifkin, their son, and Regine Baff, the daughter-in-law. Harold Gary takes the role of the returning man.

"Narrow Road to the Deep North," British playwright Edward Bond's drama about a Hasidic poet, Matza Zucko, who depicts the rise and fall of a dictator. The writing is simple—in general the best we have had Off-Broadway all this season."

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"Roman Urns in Spain," IRUN, Spain, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Thirty ceramic urns dating from Roman times and containing the ashes of cremated humans have been discovered during excavation work in the center of Irún, it was announced yesterday.

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For all your REAL ESTATE

## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 7

### Bank Warns U.S. Woes to Last Slowly

#### Bankerbank Says Problems Persist

FRANKFURT, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank—warned last against the illusion that a currency realignment agreed last month in Washington will bring a quick turnaround in the balance-of-payments deficit.

The Washington result justifies "the hope that an important part has been created for reducing the deficit," the central bank said in its latest monthly report. "But one should warn against the illusion that this scaling process can be carried out very quickly and that it is not threatened any more by changes."

It is still "of decisive importance," it explained, "what problems the U.S. itself can make in utilizing its economy in connection to its major partners."

**Unresolved Problem**

Another unresolved problem is far these partner countries is ready and in a position to support through their own policy, a gradual reversal of trade and capital streams needed to improve the U.S. payments balance." Moreover, the Bundesbank said, important problems of reorganization by the international monetary system remain still unsolved.

The bank noted that under the Washington agreement, only temporary central rates have been set and that these cannot be converted into fixed parities until legislative acts have been completed.

Thus, officials explained, refers the fact that the rates remain temporary and subject to possible revision until Congress empowers President Nixon to officially raise the price of gold to \$38 an ounce from \$35.

#### Explains Rate Cuts

The Bundesbank said its Dec. 11 decision to lower key lending rates, the discount and Lombard rate, by a point to 4 and 5 percent respectively, and to cut banks' minimum reserve requirements by 1 percent was clearly aimed at lending against renewed inflows of foreign funds after the Washington conference and to keep a dollar above the new central rate of 3.225 deutsche marks.

It is to be hoped, the bank said, at the realignment will stop reported inflation into West Germany, primarily resulting from the U.S. payments deficit. But neither Germany nor other countries are relieved from their obligation to conduct an economic policy that creates the conditions for restoring a sufficient degree of domestic monetary stability, the bank stated.

#### German Living Costs

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—The West German cost of living index rose 1.1 percent to 152.1 in December from the November level and 5.8 percent from December, 1970, the statistical office reported today. The index is based on 1,000 equaling 100.

#### One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following table shows the latest or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

| Jan. 11, '72     | Today    | Previous |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| St. 10 per £1.   | 2.8494   | 2.8486   |
| St. 10 francs    | 44.67-70 | 44.60-65 |
| St. 10 mark      | 3.92-94  | 3.90-91  |
| St. 10 Dr. (DRM) | 2.055-51 | 2.012-21 |
| St. 10 lire      | 3.238    | 3.251    |
| St. 10 francs    | 3.218    | 3.201    |
| St. 10 lire      | 312.6    | 313.05   |

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### Enthusiasm Varies Inversely to Price

## Airlines Shun Buying Concorde

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP).—More than airport noise, more than sonic booms, more than radiation from outer space, an economic question haunts the builders of the supersonic Concorde.

It is a graceful and beautiful plane and, according to its manufacturer, its performance in flight tests has exceeded all expectations. But Concorde has problems: The airlines do not want it.

Even in Britain, where much of the plane is built, airline executives avoid Concorde indefinitely. "We're in no mood for a technological adventure," says a top official of British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC).

Roughly speaking, the airline's enthusiasm for Concorde varies inversely with its price, which is big (the latest estimate: \$30 million to \$32 million), and directly with its size, which is small (depending on seat configurations, it can carry between 100 and 144 passengers). By contrast, a Boeing 747 costs about \$34 million and seats between 360 and 465 passengers.

#### Fares Will Rise

True, Concorde will fly at a top speed of more than 1,200 miles an hour, about twice the speed of sound and more than twice as fast as today's subsonic jets. The Concorde is not meant to displace subsonic planes. But airlines wonder whether enough passengers—even businessmen—will be willing to pay the much higher fare that everyone (including Concorde's manufacturers) concorde will be necessary to make the plane profitable.

Officially at least, the signs of airline skepticism have left the Concorde manufacturing consortium of British and French companies unruled. "If we sell one, we'll sell 20," says a spokesman for British Aircraft Corp. (BAC), one of the lead contractors. (The others are Aerospatiale in France and Rolls-Royce in Britain.)

This depends on the notion that big airlines tend to behave like trained seals. In the past, when one or two bought a new airplane, the rest would dutifully do the same to remain "competitive."

#### Some Planes Will Be Sold

That some Concordes will be sold seems assured. At least two large carriers—BOAC and Air France—will almost certainly buy it. Both are nationalized and, though a charade is maintained that the airlines' managements are completely free of government interference, no one in England or France doubts they will buy the plane.

The British and French governments have in-

vested \$250 million to design and develop the Concorde and before this initial stage officially ends, the cost may reach \$1 billion. After that, another \$500 million to \$1 billion may be needed to finance initial production.

"It's Europe's Apollo program," says one BAC executive. Take away Concorde and you amputate an arm and a leg from the British and French aerospace industries; 25,000 workers are busy on the plane in each country.

No one knows when BOAC and Air France will place their firm orders, but speculation is that the event will occur this spring. After that, other airlines will have six months to a year to decide whether to transform their existing "options" (747s all told) into firm commitments.

Viewed historically, Concorde's higher operating costs make it something of an aviation novelty. Every major new commercial plane since World War II has managed to reduce "seat mile" costs—that is, the price of flying one seat a given number of miles. The first jets, for example, had a higher purchase price than their piston predecessors, but faster speeds, greater size and simpler maintenance meant greater utilization and lower expenses per passenger.

#### Salesmen Sell Speed

Concorde's salesmen, however, are selling prices higher ticket prices and their selling speech is simple: People will pay for speed. Between Tokyo and Los Angeles, the Concorde advertises as reducing the flight time from 13 hours and 15 minutes to 7 hours.

The key to winning airlines is convincing them that substantial numbers of businessmen (now paying economy fares) will switch to Concorde and pay first-class fares. And against the promise of speed, there are a host of uncertainties: On transatlantic routes, any time savings can be more than nullified by delays in, around, or above airports; squeezed for profits, businesses are less liberal today than they once were on expense accounts; time-zone differences often require travelers to readjust anyway.

Atop these problems is one other mighty unknown: Environment. During landings and takeoffs, Concorde makes more noise than the newest subsonic jets and, although John Shaffer, chief of the Federal Aviation Administration, recently predicted that Concorde would meet U.S. noise standards, some local airports might impose even more restrictive rules.

Says one U.S. airline executive: "We'd have little assurance that once we got it (the Concorde), we could use it."

### Car Exhaust Control System Device Announced by Danes

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—Successful tests of a new, economic exhaust control system which reduces poisonous contents of car exhausts by 50 to 60 percent were announced today by Denmark's Technical University.

Test results, the university announced, showed that the device, which replaces the exhaust manifold and silencer, removed about 90 percent of carbon monoxide, more than 90 percent of unburnt hydrocarbons, about 80 percent of nitrogen oxides and about 50 percent of lead compounds in the exhaust gas.

The system was invented by civil engineers Leif Jensen and Knud Jensen and developed in cooperation with the university and Kosangas Ltd., makers of exhaust pipes and silencers, which expects to market the system internationally.

#### Meets U.S. Standards

The inventors noted that the system more than meets U.S. exhaust control standards. The university's test report said there is no change in fuel consumption or engine performance.

Tests indicated the catalyst could work for two years and then be replaced at a cost of a little over \$3. The whole system, the inventors estimated, would cost \$70 to \$150 in serial production.

The system, which is being patented in 30 countries, involves no external addition to the engine system except for a small air pump powered by the fan belt.

The university's energy con-

version department said the reduction system—a catalytic and a thermal reactor—has been tested for 500 hours or the equivalent of about 20,000 miles of driving on leaded fuel.

In Washington, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) said it would like to test the system. An official said it could be a "new and important development."

He said EPA researchers have not yet seen a device that is said to perform in the way described by the Technical University.

#### Japan Bars Big Concessions in U.S. Trade Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—Japan decided today against granting any major concessions when U.S. and Japanese officials meet in Washington tomorrow for trade and economic talks.

Officials said Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and his cabinet decided on the move and relayed their instructions to Japanese Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushio who will meet William Eberle, U.S. negotiator, for the talks.

Officials said discussion at the cabinet meeting centered on whether Japan should further liberalize its restrictions on farm products. Washington has been pressuring Japan to import more U.S. oranges, fruit juices and beef.

Agriculture Minister Munemori Akagi urged the cabinet to oppose any liberalization because, he explained, the restrictions are needed to protect Japanese farmers.

The cabinet decided, however, to make some minor concessions on the import quotas involving the items.

The cabinet meeting was the first since Mr. Sato's return yesterday from a summit meeting with President Nixon in California. Mr. Sato told his cabinet the summit helped further strengthen U.S.-Japanese relations.

#### London Stock Trade Value Up 52% in '71

LONDON, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The value of trade on the London Stock Exchange last year was up 52 percent from 1970, it was announced today.

Statistics issued by the exchange council showed that last year 2,526,345 deals valued at £13.38 billion were made compared with 4,096,903 deals valued at £8.81 billion the previous year.

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1972

### U.S. to Allow

### Auto Firms to Raise Prices

#### 1% to Be Added For Safety Equipment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Price Commission plans to allow auto makers another price boost, this one to reflect the cost of newly required safety equipment, but intends to draw the line there for 1972.

The commission will announce soon that Ford Motor has been allowed an extra 1 percent price increase for safety equipment and General Motors a 0.9 percent increase on top of larger boosts granted in late November. The GM rise would be all the company asked, but Ford sought a 1.5 percent increase.

Chrysler probably will be told to apply the unused portion of its previously granted price increase to these added costs, and American Motors will file another price increase request with the panel sources indicate.

In agreeing to these boosts, however, the commission is expected to insist that the companies do not increase prices anymore until the 1973 model cars come out.

The commission has approved price increases ranging from 2.5 percent for GM to Chrysler's 4.5 percent to reflect higher labor and other costs. But, because of GM's strong competitive position, the average price increase on this year's models has run between 2.1 and 3 percent, which is about a percentage point smaller than the auto concerns were scheduling before the wage freeze began Aug. 15.

#### GM Increases Output

Meanwhile, GM reports it will increase passenger car production at six of its 22 U.S. assembly plants. The increase will be about 15,500 cars a month, or 3 to 4 percent, but will not be in effect until March.

In a separate development, American Motors has temporarily laid off 1,700 hourly employees to cut production of its Gremlin and Hornet models to bring inventories in line with sales. The employees are to be recalled next week.

GM said the rise in its production will require the recalling or hiring of a total of 3,900 workers. Richard C. Gentner, chairman, said the new schedule is "a reflection of the record-breaking sales of new cars during the last quarter of 1971, as well as our confidence for the continuation of a strong demand in the months ahead."

#### German Ford Raises Prices

COLOGNE, West Germany, Jan. 11 (AP-DJ).—Fordwerke AG, a subsidiary of Ford Motor, announced today that it will raise prices for some of its models by 2 to 5.5 percent, making an average price rise of 3.3 percent, effective tomorrow.

Ford said this step was necessary because of rising costs.

#### Profit Limits

### On Insurance Relaxed by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Price Commission, changing a previous ruling, said yesterday that insurance firms may not increase the profit portion of their premiums more than 2.5 percent.

Earlier the commission had said that insurance companies, like most other businesses, would not be allowed to increase their overall profit margins.

The new rule apparently leaves insurance firms free to make as much profit as they can from their investments, as distinguished from their income on policy premiums.

The new rule is contained in detailed, legally binding regulations to be published in tomorrow's Federal Register. The regulations apply to all kinds of insurance except life insurance, which has been exempted from federal controls by the Cost of Living Council.

Judge Morton L. Barker said yesterday that Union, Mobil, Texaco and Gulf Oil companies had "suffered sufficiently" because of many civil damage judgments in the case which have cost the four companies tens of thousands of dollars. He fined each company \$500.

Prosecutor David Minier called the decision outrageous and said he would appeal.

#### 4 Oil Firms Guilty Of 1 Count Each In Calif. Pollution

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP).—A judge has dismissed 245 counts of criminal pollution in the 1969 oil-well blowout in the Santa Barbara Channel after four oil companies pleaded guilty to one count each.

Judge Morton L. Barker said yesterday that Union, Mobil, Texaco and Gulf Oil companies had "suffered sufficiently" because of many civil damage judgments in the case which have cost the four companies tens of thousands of dollars. He fined each company \$500.

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#### U.S. FEDERAL and STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS









PEANUTS



R.C.



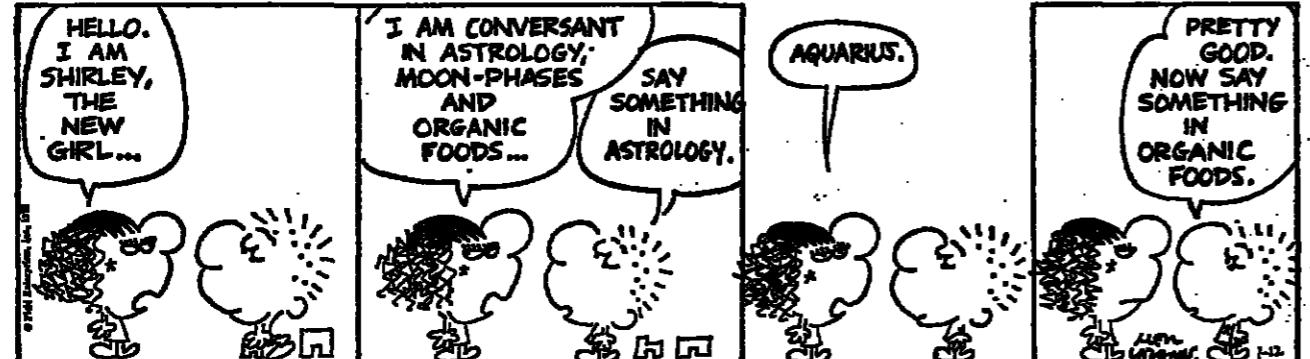
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WIZARD.of.I.D.



REX.MORGAN.M.D.



POCO



NIP.KIRKE



الخط

BLONDIE



## BOOKS

THE NAIVE AND SENTIMENTAL LOVER

By John Le Carré. Knopf. \$5.95 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A BUSINESSMAN suddenly in love with the artist's way of life—the theme is scarcely new to literature or to life. One thinks offhand of Leopold Bloom and countless real-life patrons of bohemia. But the possibilities for the theme's novelistic development would seem to remain inexhaustible, for as myth and history have demonstrated, the conflicting psychic poles suggested by the theme—whether one defines them as control versus license, convention versus freedom, getting versus giving, masculine versus feminine—are essential components of human consciousness. So it is an old, old story and yet always potentially new, and one is neither surprised nor dismayed to see it taken up in "The Naive and Sentimental Lover," John Le Carré's sixth novel to date, but his first to break radically with the theme of political intrigue that has been his trademark and brought him world renown for its treatment in his "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold."

A businessman suddenly in love with the artist's way of life; or more specifically, Aldo Cassidy, millionaire baby-carriage manufacturer, suddenly in love with Shamus and Helen, a novelist of too many parts and his beautiful wife and suddenly pursuing them longingly through the cracks in his secure but dimly boring life.

In summary Le Carré's story sounds somewhat trite. Off on a spin in his custom-made Bentley, the pram-manufacturer's "superman," Cassidy arrives at Haverdown—not hall or court or grange, not Haverdown Manor. Just Haverdown: a sovereign concept as his Oxford tutor would have said, requiring no qualifications whose purchase he is considering as his ultimate step to respectability. There, in the main house, he discovers what he naively and sentimentally takes to be the impoverished lord and lady of the estate, but who soon turn out to be a couple of rat-faced squatters ("voluntary squatters," the wife, Helen, explains). Cassidy doesn't believe in property, he says it's a refuge from reality, so we go from one empty house to another." After a night of hectic pub-crawling in the neighborhood and beyond, the three are deeply in love with one another, and Cassidy glibly pursues his course as something more, but finally most interesting for the time it takes to reveal itself as something less.

Oh, I almost forgot to mention that current publishing gossip identifies Le Carré's novel as roman à clef, whose characters can be easily unmasked by anyone who knows the London social scene. This may very well be although since the book is more than merely a game of who's really who, its roman à clef quality does not really count for much. Indeed, the only effect of such gossip is to arouse the suspicion that Le Carré has simply failed to transform real life into art. But never mind that; the book arouses that suspicion on its own.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Washington Opera

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Paris-born Jean-Pierre Marais, pianist and conductor, has performed in the United States and Europe, has been appointed artistic director of Opera Society of Washington. His primary responsibilities will be to plan the 1972-73 season and raise funds to match Ford Foundation grant to the society.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, played in the 1971 European Bridge Championship, both North players opened one club, using this as a strong conventional bid. At one table, East made a good pre-emptive bid of four spades. This was not enough to shut out South, and he bid five hearts.

North correctly worked out that South held at most a singleton spade, and raised to six hearts. What is more, he optimistically redoubled when East doubled.

East's double was "lightning"—attempting to divert West from a spade lead to a diamond lead. As it happened, West had no intention of leading a spade, and duly led the diamond jack. Note that a trump lead or a club lead would have allowed the slam to succeed.

East happily ruffed the first trick and led the spade ace to give the defense the setting trick. But West was on his toes, and

NORTH (0)

♦ 58543

♥ A196

♦ AK7

♦ A

WEST EAST ♦AQJ10872  
♦ 5 ♦32  
♦ J1096542 ♦ QJ107SOUTH ♦K  
♦ KQ10874  
♦ Q83  
♦ 965

South led the heart king and shifted to a diamond. East ruffed and played the spade ace with an enjoyable result. He drew all but one of North's trumps and gave up a club trick. He was still in control, and the defense could get only four tricks: two hearts, one trump and the club ace.

South collected \$70 and Italy emerged with a somewhat lucky gain of 7 international match points on the deal.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

|           |           |         |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| JUDGE     | LIFE      | 6000    |
| AVAIL     | ERIN      | BALTO   |
| MELFEE    | SKEGSE    | WHITE   |
| BASRELIEF | PAVES     | DISERT  |
| MOOD      | WILLOW    | HAROON  |
| MAHOGANY  | ELDORADO  | VILLA   |
| AMITY     | BOX       | MINES   |
| YESANDNO  | HONEST    | ARS     |
| STARRY    | WAIFERS   | LAIRD   |
| CONEY     | KANGAROOS | CONEYS  |
| APES      | BIRD      | VILLALA |
| LINT      | INGEN     | LINLAY  |
| PCIS      | BEER      | DEANS   |

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOORE

NOAPI

SCIBEP

ENMIRE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PIVOT FORUM DENTAL MIDWAY

Answer: It's the same in many countries—"DITTO."

## CROSSWORD

|        |                       |                 |                      |             |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| ACROSS | 48                    | River of France | 12                   | Kind of ray |
| 1      | Kind of relief        | 13              | Tuneful              |             |
| 6      | Channing et al.       | 17              | Set aside            |             |
| 12     | Source for            | 20              | Unusual              |             |
| 46     | Down                  | 23              | Learned              |             |
| 14     | We                    | 25              | 98th psalm           |             |
| 15     | Two on the nose, e.g. | 26              | Only                 |             |
| 16     | Engraving             | 28              | Maine sight          |             |
| 18     | Rest                  | 30              | Infamous marquis     |             |
| 19     | Lenin adversary       | 32              | Bookbinding adhesive |             |
| 21     | Oklahoma city         | 34              | Ads, in a way        |             |
| 22     | Specks                | 36              | Monmouth Par         |             |
| 24     | City in Brazil        | 37              | Tempestuous ones     |             |
| 25     | Place for corn        | 38              | Go wild              |             |
| 26     | River to Elbe         | 39              | Miss Louise          |             |
| 27     | Japanese ship word    | 41              | Shin                 |             |
| 28     | Type of truck         | 42              | Rio de Janeiro       |             |
| 29     | White lead            | 43              | Fountain drinks      |             |
| 31     | Hamlet's scene        | 44              | Adjust               |             |
| 33     | Hamlet's millet       | 45              | Experiences          |             |
| 35     | It's necessary so"    | 46              | Macrelango           |             |
| 36     | Grating               | 47              | medium               |             |
| 49     | Fantastic             | 48              | Produce              |             |
| 44     | Terre                 | 49              | Large quantity       |             |
| 45     | Small tip             | 50              | Rich fabric          |             |
| 47     | Japanese monastery    | 51              | Kind of estate       |             |
| 11     | Scholarly one         | 52              | E.A.                 |             |
| 53     | Maui neckwear         | 54              |                      |             |

|    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |   |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | 13 |    |    |   | 14 |    |    |   |    |    |
| 15 |    |    |    |   | 16 |    |    |   |    | 17 |
| 18 |    |    | 19 |   | 20 |    |    |   |    | 21 |
| 22 |    |    | 23 |   | 24 |    |    |   |    | 25 |
| 26 |    |    |    |   | 27 |    |    |   |    | 28 |
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## Observer

## At Last, a Candor date!

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.**—My fellow Americans:

It is for me to speak to you on television, because of my distaste for talking to machinery. I have chosen this way to announce to you today that I shall be a candidate for President of the United States.

My reason for using television is not flattering to you. To be honest about it, I have been advised that a great many of you whose votes I shall need rarely read anything more adult than the television schedules, and that it would be impossible to communicate with you except through this piece of furniture you are now watching. I believe this to be true.

I tell you this though some of you will doubtless be offended by it, because I believe it is time to re-establish trust between the American people and their government. This can only be done if the man at the very apex of government, the President, will follow a policy of pure candor in dealing with you, the people.

In line with this policy, I must tell you that I am wearing a heavy application of cosmetics around my eyes and mouth, and on my cheeks. The purpose of this makeup is to deceive you with the impression that I am younger, less worn and less fatigued than, in fact, I am.

The gray spots in my hair have been dyed for the same reason. My hair style, this suit I am wearing, this shirt and this necktie were all selected by a committee of men and women who are professional experts in manipulating public opinion and encouraging you to buy things you don't need.

I must also inform you that I am not now sitting in a studio speaking to you. My advisers told me that to make this announcement 'live' would be dangerous. I might make some natural gesture to betray my natural nervousness under stress.

For this reason, this speech was recorded two weeks ago. Seven versions were taped. Snippets of nine of them were spliced

together to create this announcement.

I tell you this because I think it important for you to know that I am just as vain as the next man. I do most certainly enjoy seeing myself on television, even when I do not look much like me.

Frankly, ladies and gentlemen, I like to feel important, and one of the reasons I want to be President is to satisfy my vanity. It will almost certainly be an important factor in my decision—if I am elected—to run for a second term.

In my effort to be entirely honest with you I am not going to overemphasize my interest in the vacation possibilities of the presidency. Frankly, the knowledge that as President I would have my own limousine and yacht, as well as sundry vacation White Houses in climates of my choosing—all these make the presidency far more attractive to me than it would be if it required one to ride to work on the bus and offered only a two-week vacation.

I would never, however, accept any job simply because the fringe benefits were excellent. For me, a job must also be absorbing, interesting and rich in ego gratification.

The presidency appeals to me on all these grounds. It would be immensely absorbing to me to fly to all the vacation spots for conferences with prime ministers, other presidents, chancellors and the more debonair dictators.

It would be both interesting and gratifying to see the most brilliant minds of the Ivy League sparkle and glisten at my command. The salary is excellent. Even if I served only one term, it would solve the serious financial problem of my children's educations. The expense account, needless to say, is superb, and the free housing will be a godsend, since mortgage payments, utilities and upkeep on my present house are now so high that I have not been able to afford a suit in three years.

In all honesty, I have no program as yet. Any program I may announce before the election will almost surely be abandoned if I am elected. All I promise is complete honesty and absolute refusal to try to deceive you.

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## The Business of Being a Detective

By F. Richard Ciccone

**CHICAGO.**—The private eye still exists. But the solitary knight-errant moving through a shadowy underworld of seedy bars and waterfront saloons, ending each case with a smoking pistol or a sultry blonde, is gone—at least in Chicago.

"I'd rather run than carry a gun," said Larry Mayer, part owner of Lloyd's Detective Agency, one of the largest in Chicago.

Tony Pellicano, a private detective who specializes in finding missing persons, said, "To many people, the image of the private eye is terrible. They have this stereotype of the guy, in a shoulder holster and a bottle on the desk. Maybe there still are guys who operate that way, but I don't know any."

The longer virtually has disappeared from private investigating. There are 200 licensed private "detectives" in Illinois, most of them in Chicago, and almost all of them are or associated with big agencies.

## Different

"We still have some guys working out of their coat pocket or from their back porches," said Lee Buslik, Mr. Mayer's partner at Lloyd's.

The licensed detective who does not work for larger agencies usually is a full-time employee of a law firm and works only on cases for the firm. "The average detective is different, much different from the guy in a trenchcoat," Mr. Mayer said. "Today, the private detective is a businessman. He uses the latest in electronic equipment and cameras."

Lloyd's hires as many as 30 agents at one time, Mr. Buslik said. "A good agent can earn \$10,000 a year."

A person working to obtain a license as a private investigator is permitted by law to work as an investigator for a licensed agency. They earn between \$3 and \$5 an hour. Agencies, on the other hand, charge as much as \$150 a day plus expenses for the services of a detective.



Tony Pellicano

Lee Buslik  
bug finder

"Surveillance can be expensive," Mr. Buslik pointed out. "Some people ask for a one-day surveillance but we try to sell them a three-man or five-man shadow. It will cost them less because in one day a subject can be lost too readily by one investigator."

Mr. Buslik and Mr. Mayer give full service, providing guards, alarms, investigators and even lie detector testing.

## The Best

Mr. Pellicano, 31, works out of an 11th-floor Chicago office designed in rich reds and blacks with \$5000 mirrors. His car is equipped with a telephone for which the monthly bill is \$300.

"That's why I laugh when I see some television detective handle a case for \$100 and get shot a couple of times besides," he said. "Private investigating is highly competitive, except for me. I'm the best. I've had over 3,000 missing persons cases and I've found every one. That's my thing. Finding missing persons."

Like other investigators, Mr. Pellicano is reluctant to divulge his investigative methods. "People who are missing or who try to disappear usually forget one thing—they don't change their birthday. That's how I find a lot of them."

Paul Kitter, manager of the Chicago office of John Lynch Co., an agency with offices in seven major cities, specialized in industrial investigations. Agencies may charge as much as \$35,000 a year retainer to large corporations trying to protect against theft, embezzlement and production losses.

"Local police don't have the manpower," Mr. Kitter said. "To tie up people investigating industrial theft by employees we may use direct surveillance with a camera, or use undercover agents. Many good policemen adhere to the policy of a thorough neighborhood investigation on the theory that it usually turns up the little old lady who can't sleep nights and saw the whole thing."

Undercover work still is dangerous, Mr. Kitter said. "You get in tight spots, but violence is minimal if you're properly prepared. There are many times when I wished I had a gun. But I've always had the theory that I would rather take a punch in the mouth than shoot the wrong person."

## Domestic

One of the major types of investigations which private detectives handle is divorce work. Mr. Pellicano said, "Our divorce work has been very

heavy this year. But we have to be careful. You always get the people who ask, 'Can you have my husband beat up? Can you take pictures of my wife with this other guy?' We turn this business down."

The evidence collected by private investigators in domestic cases is rarely used in court. First, the law requires a judge or jury to be highly skeptical of testimony given by an investigator employed by one of the parties. Secondly, it usually is used to introduce one of the parties into evidence, a violation of court rules.

"Many times," Mr. Pellicano explained, "a lawyer will set up to take pictures with an unmarked camera. The subject doesn't know there is no film, so he agrees to a settlement."

Private eyes rarely get involved in crime cases being handled by the police. "About the only time this happens," said Mr. Buslik of Lloyd's Agency, "is when a client will ask us to look for evidence that hasn't been found. Usually, to clear someone. If the client agrees in writing that anything we discover will be turned over to the police, we will ask police permission to enter the case."

## Bugs

One of Mr. Buslik's specialties is locating electronic eavesdropping equipment used to bug corporate offices. "Sometimes we have to go through washrooms, board rooms, executives' offices and we still can't find the transmitter. The electronic equipment used today is highly sophisticated," he said.

He has a private pilot's license and sometimes uses a plane to try to locate transmitters hidden in buildings. An investigator offering this service would have to spend \$5,000 for the equipment used to locate bugs," he said.

Mr. Kitter of the Lynch Co. does not advocate using electronic equipment. "The only electronic equipment legal for use is a portable television camera and two-way radios in cars. Most of the equipment is really not perfected."

## PEOPLE: The Ten Least Ept Of 1971—A Salute

There indeed is he who has not made somebody's list of Ten by mid-January. In fact, those hear-anonymously souls whose earnest if ineffectual efforts were at best recorded only on an old blotter, then forgotten, between the best-dressed and the worst-dressed of the past twelve months.

• In England, exuberant police in a patrol car razed headquarters that they had finally picked up the trail of "The Phantom Skipper of Berkshire"—a nocturnal nymph clad only in a fur coat who had been tantalizing motorists by flipping open her garment for a few breathless seconds, then disappearing into the brush. The headlights of the squad car had picked out the unmistakable trademarks of the apparition—bare chest and bare legs under a mink wrap—and the constables gave hot pursuit. Cornered at last was amateur boxer Sammy Frankham, 21, shirtless and with his trousers rolled up under the coat. "And what might you be doing?" demanded one of the bobbies. "Same as you, I expect," confessed Sammy, looking for "The Phantom Skipper."

• In Mbala, Uganda, farmer Diderikye Bitalika was jailed for nine months after being found guilty of adulterating his milk with swamp water before selling it to the government's Dairy Corporation. It wasn't so much the swamp water the customers objected to; it was the tadpoles.

• In Naples, Giuseppe Mile, 27, surprised by police while stealing a washing machine from an appliance shop, sprung up the street, ducked into a nearby house and scurched down into a large bed, pulling the covers over his head. Unhappily for everyone concerned, the bed was also occupied by Giovanna Cifani, whose husband Vincenzo had just arisen to go to work. Vincenzo, a doctor, proceeded to beat the bedsheet out of the feckless Mile. Just in time, the carpenter showed up to haul the battered young man down to the station, where he was charged both with "attempted theft" and "breaking and entering."

• In Autun, France, Christian Bertrand, an impeccably-dressed space-filler for an international scandal sheet has been sued by his editor for breach of promise after contracting to compile a list of precisely ten people for Wednesday's editions, and then unaccountably ignoring one of his favorite fingers...

—DICK RORABACK.

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